

Appendix I

Definition of Power Supply
Harper-Collins Dictionary of Electronics
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THE
HARPERCOLLINS
DICTIONARY
OF
ELECTRONICS

Ian R. Sinclair

Series Editor, Eugene Ehrlich



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This book is dedicated to Mrs. Eileen Murphy, whose husband, Daniel Murphy, was my colleague and friend for more than 30 years. Dan's death came shortly after completion of this, our final collaboration.

Eugene Ehrlich

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P R E F

Although the foundations of electronic technology date from the nineteenth century, the technology that has become so much a product of the twentieth century has developed only since the 1950s. Prior to that time, the word "electronics" was coined, and the topics that we now call electronics were then classed as part of physics. It has since changed from being a developing subject in its own right to an all-pervading subject in its own right, and tangential topics as its growth in engineering science. The rapid rise has been brought about by the use of the integrated circuit, products of the integrated circuit itself was a by-product whose effect has been much further than a man on the moon.

As happens with any science of rapid expansion, explanations and the development of the technology brought with it a huge quantity of words that have vanished almost as fast as of lasting value, and a few that, like "atom" and "electron," have entered into everyday English, though the rate of growth of electronic terms has been so rapid that the flow of new terms has become easier to take stock and use and which were transient. The slang words of the World War II era of modern electronics; in contrast, the attempt to define and explain the modern electronics.

The book is intended to assist in the definitions of electronics terms. The student, whether at school or in the

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POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE and CURRENT $V \times I$: For AC systems, the quantities must be measured in ROOT MEAN SQUARE terms and be in phase.

power efficiency the ratio of output power to input power, particularly for a TRANSDUCER.

power gain the ratio of POWER output to power input for any device or circuit.

power supply, the source of POWER for an electronic circuit that can be AC power, battery, solar cell, or other methods.

preamplifier (preamp) a STAGE of voltage amplification; used in audio and video amplifiers, the preamp handles the low-level inputs at various voltage levels. The output will be of about the same amplitude as the input. The output of a preamplifier is not the same as the output of a POWER AMPLIFIER stage.

These are based on a logarithmic values for RESISTORS and CAPACITORS

pre-pulse trigger a TRIGGER PULSE SCOPE. In a radar transmitter, for master pulse is generated and use